TIRTHAHALLI MUNICIPALITY.

The following draft bye-laws are framed by the Tirthahalli Municipal Council, under Section 48 of the Municipal Regulation of 1906 and are published for the information of the public :—

Any resident within the area of the Tirthahalli Municipality, who has any objection or suggestion with respect to the draft bye-laws should communicate to the President, Tirthahalli Municipality, within one month from the date of this notification.

BYE-LAWS RELATING TO DANGEROUS AND OFFENSIVE TRADES IN THE TOWN OF TIRTHAHALLI UNDER SECTION 48 (1) (*b*) (iii) AND SECTION 151 OF THE MUNICIPAL REGULATION OF 1906.

1. These bye-laws are named "The dangerous and offensive trade bye-laws."

2. In these bye-laws unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context.

(*a*) Dangerous trade means the business of storing for sale :—

1. Hay, straw, or any dried fodder for cattle.
2. Gunpower, blasting powder, fireworks (including patakees, etc.)
3. Kerosene oil more than 40 tins and petrol six drums or 24 gallons.

(*b*) Offensive trade means the business of—

1. Storing hides, horns, and skins.
2. Making or manufacturing bricks.
3. Making or manufacturing tiles, pottery or other earthenware or lime.
4. Using any place as cartstand.
5. Using any place as smith.
6. Stone quarrying.

(*c*) Manager means the person under whose authority or control or for whose benefit a dangerous or offensive trade is carried on, whether such person is the proprietor of the business or the agent in charge thereof.

3. The Manager of every place used for the purpose of a dangerous or offensive trade as defined in clause 2 above, shall not use it as such without obtaining a license from the President therefor. The license so granted shall expire on the 30th June of the official year during which it was issued. But the currency of a license may be renewed previous to its expiration and on payment of a second fee, provided always that where a renewal is applied for as aforesaid, the period of its currency shall whether the application is eventually granted or refused, be deemed to include the interval during which the application was pending disposal.

4. The fees leviable on licenses to carry on dangerous or offensive trades shall be as follows :—

(*a*) Dangerous trades—

(i) For each class of business : Rs. 3 per annum.

(*b*) Offensive trades—

For each class of business : Rs. 3 per annum.

NOTE.—In case of hand made bricks, the license fee shall be Rs. 5 for a kiln of 100,000 bricks or a proportion thereof.

5. No such license will be granted unless the place intended for the purpose is suitable for the trades to be carried on there without the likelihood of causing any danger or nuisance to the persons residing in, or resorting to the neighbourhood.

6. Every Manager as aforesaid shall keep the place licensed for the purpose, open between 7 A.M. and 10 A.M., 3 P.M. and 5 P.M, for inspection by the President,

Vice-President, Sanitary Inspector or a Police Inspector or by both and he shall afford every facility for such inspection.

7. Every such Manager shall be bound to furnish to the President, Vice-President, whenever called upon to do so, such statistics as to show the quantity of goods received, stored, manufactured, sold or exported by him.

8. In the case of dangerous trades—

(*i*) Every Manager shall so store his goods as to admit of free ingress for the removal of the goods and for quenching a fire, if any.

(*ii*) He shall not cause or suffer any cover made of combustible material to be erected or placed over or adjoining any such goods.

(*iii*) He shall at all times keep the premises clean and dry to the satisfaction of the President or Vice-President.

(*iv*) He shall not allow smoking or the introduction of fire into the premises and he shall always store sufficient quantity of water to quench the fire, if any.

(*v*) He shall carry out his trade in such a way as not to make his premises source of danger or nuisance to the persons residing in, or resorting to the neighbourhood.

(*vi*) He shall comply with any requisition from the President, or Vice-President contained in a notice for the total or partial removal from the premises of the aforesaid goods, or the removal of any other combustible materials not intended for sale or for rectifying any error or omission in attending to the above provisions.

9. In the case of offensive trades as defined above—

(*i*) Every Manager shall confine his trade to be carried in the place shown in the license.

(*ii*) He shall cause all materials received for the purpose of his trade to be stored, when not required for immediate use, in such a manner as to prevent the omission of noxious or injurious effluvia therefrom.

(*iii*) He shall adopt the best practicable means of rendering innocuous all vapours emitted during the process of the trade either by proper ventilation or other suitable means.

(*iv*) He shall keep the floor of the premises in good order and repair so as to prevent absorption of any liquid, filth or refuse or any noxious, injurious matter which may fall to be deposited upon.

(*v*) He shall provide the premises with proper drains and shall always keep them in good order.

(*vi*) He shall cause the premises to be cleared at the close of every working day.

(*vii*) He shall not allow any refuse or waste matters not intended for any further process of the trade which are likely to be a source of canger or nuisance to be deposited in or around the premises, but shall have them removed daily to a place approved by the President or Vice-President especially for the purpose.

(*viii*) He shall adopt such other precautions as are necessary to minimise the danger or nuisance to the public from the use to which such premises are put.

(*ix*) He shall comply with any requisition from the President or Vice-President contained in a notice for rectifying any error or omission in attending to the above provisions and for promoting the health of the persons employed in such trades.

(*x*) The President shall have the power to suspend or withdraw a license granted for dangerous or offensive trade whenever he deems such a course necessary in the interest of the convenience and safety of the public generally, or of the persons inhabiting or resorting to, the neighbourhood of the premises covered by such license or whenever the conditions of such license are not obeyed.

(*xi*) The license to be granted for the dangerous or offensive trades shall be in the following form and shall be subject to such conditions as noted therein:—

TIRTHAHALLI TOWN MUNICIPALITY.

License to carry on dangerous and offensive trades.

No.....

Date ..... Fees Rs.....

License No. .....

Granted under the provisions of the bye-laws under Section 48 (1) (*b*) (*iii*) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906, subject to the undermentioned conditions:—

To .....

For.....

At premises No ... in..... Division. for the year ending 30th June 192 .

President,
Tirthahalli, Town Municipality.

1. The license shall be in force for a period of one year. It shall expire on the 30th June of the year for which it was granted. But the currency of a license may be renewed previous to its expiration and on payment of a second fee provided always that where a renewal is applied for as aforesaid, the period of its currency shall, whether the application is eventually granted or refused, be deemed to include the interval during which the application was pending disposal.

2. This license is not transferable.

3. The licensee shall strictly obey all rules and bye-laws of the Municipality in this behalf.

4. Any breach of such rules or bye-laws will entail the suspension or withdrawal of the license and the prosecution of the offender under Section 152 (3) of Municipal Regulation, 1906.

BYE-LAWS RELATING TO BAKERY OR SWEETMEAT SHOP, HOTELS AND EATING HOUSES IN THE TOWN OF TIRTHAHALLI UNDER SECTION 48 (1) (*c*) OF THE MYSORE MUNICIPAL REGULATION OF 1906.

0 *Bakery or Sweetmeat Shops.*

1. Bakery or sweetmeat shop includes any building or part of a building used for any process connected with baking of bread or preparation of sweetmeats for sale.

Any person who shall appear act or behave as the person in charge of a bakery or sweetmeat shop shall be deemed and taken to be the keeper or manager thereof.

2. All premises used as bakeries and sweetmeat shops shall satisfy the following conditions:—

(*a*) The premises shall be sufficiently spacious and suitable for a bakery or sweetmeat shop.

(*b*) The walls of bakery or sweetmeat shop shall be rendered impervious to the extent of 4 feet from the ground level by cement plastering and the rest plastered with chuman and white washed the whole floor shall be either cemented or paved with Cuddapah slabs with cement pointing and drainage sufficently provided.

(*c*) All bakeries and sweetmeat shops shall be at a respectable distance from any cess pit or latrine so as to prevent bad odours wafted therefrom reaching them.

(*d*) No place used as a bakery or sweetmeat shop shall ordinarily be used for any other purposes and, if in any specified case, the building is used both for residential purposes and for bakeries or sweetmeat shops, the portion used for the latter should be completely separated from that used for the former.

3. All utensils and other furniture shall be kept clean.

4. The flour, sugar, ghee, water and other materials used in the manufacture of bread and sweetmeat shall be good and wholesome. There shall be a separate store room or receptacle for flour and sugar and no flour or sugar shall be left lying on the floor or against the wall in any part of bakery or sweetmeat shop.

5. All refuse and dirt in and about the premises shall be swept off and the drains well flushed and the premises at all times maintained in a clean and tidy condition.

6. No person suffering from a contagious or an infectious or a loathsome disease or who has recently been in attendance on such person or who is unwashed or otherwise unclean shall be employed in a bakery or sweetmeat shop and all kneaders engaged in kneading shall wear white clean linen or cotton aprons to cover entirely the front part of the body from neck to knees.

7. No person shall soil the kneading table in any way.

8. No person shall transport for sale bread or sweetmeat from any one place, except in a closed vehicle or a closed basket, tin or other receipt acle. Every such vehicle, basket, tin or other receptacle shall at all times be kept thoroughly clean and no person shall commit any act which may tend to render any bread or sweetmeat, which is being transported, dirty or unwholesome.

9. All papers and leaves used for wrapping bread, sweets, etc., shall be clean and stored in a clean rack.

10. Bread, sweets, etc., shall be stored and kept for sale with all reasonable precautions against contamination from flies, dust and bad odours.

11. Any infringements of any of the above bye-laws shall render the offender liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 25 and to a further fine not exceeding Rs. 3 for every day after such conviction during which such infringement continues, provided that the total amount of the fine shall not exceed Rs. 200.

12. The President or Vice-President may at his discretion order the closure of the bakery or sweetmeat shop for persistent infringement of the above bye-laws.

Hotels or Eating houses.

1. An eating house or hotel includes any house or place where cooked rice, mutton, beef, poultry, vegetables, stall and confectionery or refreshments including chappaties, rice, cakes, tea, coffee, etc., are prepared and kept for sale.

The proprietor or any person in charge of any eating house or hotel shall be taken to be the keeper thereof.

No eating house shall be opened hereafter without obtaining a license from the Municipality.

2. All eating houses and hotels existing and new ones to be opened hereafter shall satisfy the following conditions :—

(*a*) All premises used as such shall be sufficiently spacious and suitable for the purpose.

(*b*) The water used in the premises for drinking purposes shall be from the deep wells and shall be kept clean and free from flaoting impurities, in a suitable covered clean receptacle. The receptacles for the storage of water shall be placed in a clean place, a foot above the ground level and provided with a tap so that the water may be drawn off.

(*c*) The walls of every eating house shall be impervious to water, plastered and well cemented to the height of 4 feet from the ground and the floors of the kitchen, dining and bath rooms shall be rendered impervious either by paving with Cuddapah slabs or by cement plastering or line plastering.

(*d*) Kitchen and bath rooms shall be well ventilated and provided with proper smoke vents so that smoke may not pervade into other dwelling houses. All rooms in eating houses shall be well lighted and ventilated and the height should not be less than 7 feet.

3. The proprietor or person in charge shall not allow persons to dine or eat in any other place except the one specified for the purpose.

4. All utensils and other furniture shall be kept clean and all metallic vessels used in the cooking or for keeping food stuffs shall have continual lining of tin and no lead vessels of any sort shall be used for any purpose. All reasonable precautions shall be taken to preserve cooked food pastry, sweetmeats, confectionery or preserved, dried or cut fruit intended for human consumption from contamination from flies, dust and bad odours.

5. No food stuff of any sort shall be stored or exposed for sale in the premises, which is stale, unwholesome, offensive or in any way unfit for human consumption. The President or Vice-President will have power to order the destruction of such food stuffs.

6. All refuse and dirt in and about the premises shall be swept off and the drains made free and the premises at all times maintained in a clean and tidy condition. There shall be sufficient latrine accommodation and the latrine shall be kept clean and the night soil shall be covered with ashes or earth and removed daily.

7. No person suffering from a contagious or an infections or a loathsome disease or who has recently been in attendance on such person or who is unwashed or otherwise unclean shall be employed in an eating house.

8. All premises and all cooked and uncooked food stuffs and vessels shall at all times be open to inspection by the President, the Vice-President the Local Sanitary Officer other officer or member authorised by the President in their behalf.

9. All cases of dangerous infectious diseases such as cholera, plague eruption fevers, such as small-pox, chickens pox or measles and fevers of more than seven days' duration, shall be notified to the Vice-President forthwith.

10. The proprietor should close the hotel if ordered by the President when epidemic breaks out.

11. Any infringement of any of the above bye-laws shall render the offender liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 25 and to a further fine not exceeding Rs. 2 for every day after such conviction, during which such infringement continues provided that the total amount of the fine shall not exceed Rs. 200.

Manufacture of ærated waters.

1. The water used for the manufacture of ærated waters shall be from any approved source.

2. (*a*) The water must be filtered before use.

(*b*) The filtering vessels and materials shall be sterilised at such times and in such manner as the President, Vice-President or the Local Sanitary Officer may direct.

3. All water to be used for washing bottles shall be stored in closed iron vessels and be treated before use with permanganate of potassium in such manner as the President or Vice-President or the Local Sanitary Inspector may direct.

4. The room in which ærated waters are manufactured shall be properly roofed and kept clean and in good repair; the walls shall be plastered with mortar and shall be lime washed at least once in three months; the floor shall be slabbed, tiled or cemented so as to be impervious to water and shall be properly drained.

5. The water used for the manufacture of ærated waters shall be pure and shall not be *carried* in massacks or in any other vessel not approved by the President or Vice-President or the Local Sanitary Inspector.

6. Carts employed for the carriage of water shall be kept on the premises shall have the designation of the factory painted on the barrel and shall at all times be kept in a state of scrupulous cleanliness.

7. The premises and all appliances used in the manufacture shall be clean and open to inspection at all reasonable times by the President, the Vice-President, the Sanitary Inspector or any other Municipal Officer.

8. No ærated waters of any kind shall be issued from the manufactory without having a proper label on each bottle, giving full name and address of the manufacture.

9. It shall be lawful for the President, Vice-President, the Sanitary Inspector or any Municipal Officer authorised by the President or the Vice-President.

to enter any place used for the manufacture or sale of ærated waters at any time, when such place is open and to inspect or to take free of cost a sample of bottles of any kind of ærated waters, which are there manufactured or kept for sale. Such samples shall be forthwith forwarded to the Government Chemical Examiner and Bactereologist and if a certificate from him states that such sample is unfit for human consumption, it shall be evidence that it is so unfit until the contrary is proved.

10. Any infringement of any of the above bye-laws shall render the proprietor or the person in charge of the place liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10 and to a further fine not exceeding Rs. 3 for every day after such conviction during which such infringement continues, provided that the total amount of the fine shall not exeed Rs. 100.

BYE-LAWS *re* REGULATING THE DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD IN THE TOWN OF TIRTHAHALLI UNDER SECTION 48 (1) (*l*) OF THE MYSORE MUNICIPAL REGULATION OF 1906.

When a person has died in any place within the limits of the Municipality, the owner or in his absence, the occupier of such place shall to the best of his ability, arrange through the deceased's relatives or castemen for the corpse to be burried or burnt or otherwise disposed of in accordance with customs of the deceased's caste within 24 hours of death or if he is unable to make such arrangements shall report the fact to the Vice-President. This bye-law does not apply to cases in which it is necessary for the purpose of judicial enquiry to keep a corpse unburried or unburnt for over 24 hours.

2. Every person who becomes aware the corpse is lying in any place uncared-for shall forthwith report the fact to the Vice-President.

3. No person shall use for the disposal of the dead any place which is not prescribed by the Municipality for such purpose, unless the previous sanction is obtained of the President or Vice-President.

4. No person shall cause or suffer the body of the person to be burried in a grave within any part of the body or covering in which the body is enclosed at a less depth than 3 feet below the level of the surface of the ground adjoining the grave in cases of persons less than 12 years of age at the time of death and 4 feet in cases of 12 years and above.

5. No person shall bury a body or suffer it to be burried otherwise than in such a manner as to provide by means of sufficient layer or layers of earth which shall throughout be closely ramped down, and be not less than 1 foot in thicknees for the effectual separation of the body or coverings containing the body from any body or covering containing such body in the same or any other grave and shall cause the whole surface of the grave to be properly covered by a mound which shall be thoroughly beaten down and shall not be less than 1 foot above the level of the surface of the ground adjoining the grave.

6. No person shall reopen or suffer to be reopened the grave of any person except for the purposes of judicial enquiry. In case of burning the dead body sufficient combustible material shall be used so that the body may be completely burnt and see that it is completely burnt.

7. No person shall by violent or indecent behaviour prevent, interrupt or delay the solemn burial of a dead body.

8. Any person who offends any of the above bye-laws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 50.

BYE-LAWS FOR ENFORCING INFORMATION CONCERNING THE OCCURRENCE OF AND FOR PREVENTION OF THE SPREAD OF EPIDEMIC DISEASES AMONGST (I) MEN AND (II) ANIMALS, FRAMED UNDER SECTION 48 (1) (*l*) OF THE MYSORE MUNICIPAL REGULATION OF 1906.

1. (1) Every head of a family, parent, guardian or nearest relative or owner or occupier or care-taker of a house or dwelling place shall, on his becoming cognizant of occurrence of plague, cholera, or small-pox, in such house or dwelling

place whether among the members of the house or among persons who have come from other places immediately give information of the fact either personally or in writing to an officer of the Municipality not below the rank of Sanitary Inspector or to the nearest police station who shall without the least delay report the matter to the Vice-President.

Every Medical person who treats, or becomes cognizant of existence of, any infectious disease in any private or public dwelling or other than a public hospital shall give information of the same with the least possible delay to the said authority.

Any person violating this bye-law without reasonable excuse shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5.

(2) Any person authorised by the Municipal President or Vice-President in this behalf, may, on the advice of a duly qualified Medical Officer not below the rank of an Assistant Surgeon, at any time without notice or after giving such notice of his intention as shall in the circumstances appear to him to be reasonable, inspect any place in which any such infectious disease is suspected to exist and take such measures as he shall think fit to prevent the spread of such disease beyond such place and may remove from such house or dwelling place, persons suffering from infectious disease, and persons in contact with such persons without proper lodging or accommodations, or who are lodged in a building occupied by more than one family, to any hospital or place set apart for their due care and treatment, provided no compulsion is used in this behalf on any account.

(3) The person who authorised shall take steps to cause such house or dwelling place to be temporarily vacated and forthwith disinfected or otherwise cleansed in the manner prescribed by such Medical Officer.

(4) No house or other building situated within the Municipal limits shall be let to or permitted to be occupied by any person whom the owner or occupier thereof knows or has reason to believe to be suffering from any such disease, dangerous to public health at the time of such letting or permitting without a certificate from the Local Sanitary Inspector, as to the sanitary condition of such house or dwelling place and as to the suitability of accommodation therein for the reception of such patients, and no person shall let a building or part thereof, in which he knows or has reason to know that a person has been suffering from any such disease without first having such building or part thereof disinfected to the satisfaction of the Local Sanitary Inspector.

Any person infringing this bye-law without reasonable excuse shall on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5.

II. (1) On the occurrence of any case of enthreats or glanders, or rinderpest or any disease affecting horses, dogs, cattle, sheep or goats, notice of the same shall be given by the owner or care-taker of the affected animal, on his becoming cognizant of such disease either personally or in writing to the Sanitary Inspector who will without delay report the matter to the Veterinary Inspector and to the Vice-President.

(2) The Veterinary Surgeon shall, on receiving the information of the existence of any such disease, make necessary enquiries and if he is satisfied that the removal or segregation of the affected animal is necessary, require the owners to remove within a reasonable time, such animal to any institution maintained by the Municipality for its due care and treatment, or to keep it at such place as may be approved of by him. On a report from the Veterinary Surgeon that the destruction of any animal is necessary by reason of its suffering from such disease, the animal may be destroyed with the consent of the owner.

(3) Every place which is occupied by an animal suffering from such disease, and every thing which may have come into contact with such animal whilst so suffering, shall be immediatly cleansed and disinfected at the cost of the Municipality in such manner as may be required by the Veterinary Surgeon and if any such thing is in the opinion of that officer, not susceptible of efficient disinfection, he shall require it to be destroyed provided that for all articles so destroyed such compensation shall be paid as the President or the Vice-President may after necessary enquiry, consider reasonable.

(4) No stall or building occupied by an aminal suffering from such disease, shall be re-occupied until at least seven days after it has been so disinfected.

(5) Whoever without reasonable excuse fails to remove any animal when required to do so under Bye-law No. 2 or infringes the provisions of Bye-laws 1 and 4 shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5.

(6) Any dog found straying in any public street or place without a collar and apparently ownerless may be destroyed by any person so authorised by the President or Vice-President in that behalf.

SECTION 48 (*n*).

Sanitation and conservancy.

1. No rubbish mentioned in Section 127 of the Municipal Regulation shall be deposited in Municipal bins.

2. Tiles, garden sweepings, branches of trees and thatch and night soil shall not be deposited in Municipal bins.

3. Sullage, urine, etc. shall not be discharged into roadside gutters without the special sanction of the President or Vice-President.

4. Any person who shall be guilty of a breach of any of the above bye-laws shall, on conviction before a Magistrate be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

5. No person shall dry any bratties or cow-dung cakes on the external walls of houses or yards or compound walls; and any one infringing this bye-law shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

6. *Latrines.*—Any person easing himself either on the vicinity of or outside or in any part of any public latrine other than in the trench made for the purpose, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding half a rupee for the first time and one rupee for the second time and two rupees for each succeeding offence.

8. *Urinals.*—No person shall use a public urinal for other than the purpose for which it is provided. Any person infringing this bye-law by using the same urinal as a latrine or otherwise defiling it, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine of half a rupee for the first and one rupee for the second and two rupees for each succeeding offence.

9. Persons afflicted with loathsome or infectious disease are prohibited from vending or exposing for sale any articles of food and drink either in markets or bazaars of the town, under a penalty on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding one rupee for each offence.

10. Prohibiting miech kine and slaugliter cattle being feel on stable litter, etc: The practice of feeding milch kine and cattle intended for slaughter on stable litter and other refuse is strictly prohibited and any person residing within Municipal limits who may trangress this rule will on conviction before a Magistrate subject himself to a fine of Rs. 10 for the first and Rs. 20 for each suceeding offence.

11. All persons holding houses or lands within the Municipal limits are required to keep all drains and water channels in and about their premises free from obstruction, to remove all evident causes of malaria and everywhere to discontinue as a hedge, the use of prickly-pear, above, and milk hedge, etc., and to destroy these latter where at present existing. They shall also have their premises kept neat and tidy and free from rank vegetation. All persons, who, after due notice from the President or Vice-President, has been given, fail to comply with the provisions of this bye-law shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, subject themselves to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

SECTION 48 (*o*).

Regulating the carcasses of dead animals.

1. Every person within whose premises any animal may die, shall, within 12 hours after its death either remove the carcass at his own expense, without cutting it up or opening it, to such place as may be set apart by the Municipality for the reception of such carcasses or report its death to the Sanitary Inspector of the town and in such latter case, shall pay to the said Sanitary Inspector the expense

of removing the carcass at such a rate as the President or Vice-President from time to time determine.

Any breach of this bye-law will, on conviction before a Magistrate, subject the offender to a panalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

SECTION 43 (P).

Deposit of goods or materials temporarily on land vested in the Municipal Council.

1. No person shall deposit any goods or materials on any street, drain, aqueduct or other land vested in the Municipal Council without the written permission of the President or Vice-President.

2. The amount chargeable for the deposit of goods or materials on any street, drain aqueduct or other land vested in the Municipal Council shall be calculated at the rate of one anna per month per superficial foot of the area occupied and shall be payable in advance.

3. If the owner of any goods or materials deposited on any street or place open to the traffic of foot passengers or vehicles fails to make suitable arrangements for guarding against danger to traffic, the President or Vice-President shall cause a notice to be served on him to make such arrangements within 24 hours after receipt of the notice and on his failure to comply with the notice the President or Vice-President shall enclose a bill of costs for carrying out the work at the owners expense. The arrangements to be made shall be clearly and definitely specified in the notice.

4. If, within 24 hours after receipt of the said notice, the owner fails to make the arrangements so specified or to show sufficient cause why such arrangements should not be made, the Sanitary Inspector in charge shall forthwith make the arrangements specified in the notice and recover the cost of the same from the owner according to the procedure laid down in Section 82 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation. The owner shall have an opportunity within seven days after receipt of the bill to show cause to the satisfaction to the President or Vice-President that the arrangements made were necessary.

5. The following is the scale of fees for obstructions and encroachments of different kinds.

(*a*) For owning one anna per square foot per month.

(*b*) For temporary archways and gates across roads Rs. 2 per day for each on each road.

(*c*) The fees for obstructions shall be charged at the scales mentioned above and such charges shall be recoverable in the manner prescribed in the Regulation for the recovery of consolidated rates.

6. Any person who takes out a license for a certain area and subsequently occupies a greater area without taking a license for the excess so occupied, shall be liable to pay for such excess area an amount calculated at the rate of 5 annas per month per superficial foot of the area so occupied. This amount shall be recoverable by the procedure laid down in Section 82 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation.

RE-THE ERECTION OF BUILDINGS, PENDALS OR OTHER TEMPORARY STRUCTURES ON PUBLIC STREETS AND LANDS VESTED IN THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

1. Every person intending to erect or re-erect within the meaning of Sections 92 to 96 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation No. VII of 1906, any building in the municipal limits of Tirthahalli shall give notice in writing of his intention to the President or Vice-President.

Such notice shall be accompanied with a site plan of the land on which the structure is proposed to be built drawn to a scale of not less than 10 feet to an inch, showing :

(*a*) the position of building and appurtenant out buildings to be erected on the land,

(*b*) the area to be occupied by the building and out buildings on the land,

(*c*) the names (if any) or description of the adjacent roads, streets, bridges, culverts or buildings and

(*d*) the number of the lot and the name of the block and street or road in which the land is situated.

2. The applicant should also produce a plan in duplicate, drawn to a scale not lessthan 10 feet to an inch showing, in sections and elevations the plan of the ground floor and of each other floor, any the depth and thickness of the foundation, the height and thickness of the plinth and walls above the plinth, the thickness of the floor or floors, and the dimensions and structureof the roof.

The aforesaid plan shall further show the position of the line or frontage of the proposed building with reference to the adjacent side drain of the street or road which the building faces or if there be no such side drain with reference to the central line of the street or road. The licenses and the plan shall always be available on the spot for inspection by the municipal authorities.

3. No foundation of a new building intended for human occupation shall be constructed on a site which has been filled up with or used as a place for depositing excrementitious matter or the carcasses of dead animals, or other filthy or offensive matter until matter shall have been properly removed to the satisfaction of the President or Vice-President shall in their opinion have become innocuous.

4. No pits shall be excavated in the sites allotted for building dwelling houses.

5. No building site shall be surrounded by a hedge of lantanna, aloe, prickly pear or other objectionable plants or by a fence of barbed iron wire.

6. No new building shall be erected by any person the foundation of the wall of which along the road is less than (3) three feet from the side drain.

7. The level of the plinth or basement of any building shall not be less than a foot and a half above the ground level.

8. The footings of the walls and the posts of the ground floor of building proposed to be erected should rest on the solid ground or upon a sufficient thickness of concrete or upon some solid and sufficient substructure as a foundation.

Provided that where solid rock is met with at or near the surface of the site of such building, *i.e.*, within three feet of the level of the base of the wall. The footings may be omitted if the surface of the rock be properly cleaned and stepped or jagged to receive the first course of masonary.

The minimum height of every room intended to be inhabited in a building except a room in the roof shall not be less than eight feet from the floor to the ceiling and the rooms shall be well ventilated.

9. The eaves of buildings, sunshades to windows water-spouts to drain roof water shall not project beyond the side street drain adjoining the house and the spouts shall be led down to the ground.

10. The steps to get up the plinth from the road shall not project beyond the outer edge of the side drain of the road and should be easily removeable for cleaning the drains.

Construction of privies or latrines.

11. Every place other than a water-closet or bath room situated within any house building or enclosure, and habitually used for the purpose of calls of nature or for keeping human excreta shall be considered to be privy or latrine within the meaning of this bye-law.

12. Every person who shall erect a new building shall, in connection with such buildings as chatrams, agraharams and tenements, etc., construct such number of privies and in such a manner shall be prescribed in each case by the President or Vice-President.

13. A person who shall construct a new privy, whether in connection with a building or not, shall construct such privy upon such site or in such position and manner only as shall be approved by the President or Vice-President.

14. Every person who shall commit any breach of any of the foregoing Bye-laws shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 200 on conviction before a magistrate, as provided in the Municipal Regulation VII of 1906, Section 96 (5).

RE-PENDALS AND OTHER TEMPORARY STRUCTURES.

1. No pendals or other temporary structures for marriage or other purposes shall be erected in any street, lane or public thoroughfare or in any place or in front of buildings so as to encroach on municipal drain or roads within the municipal limits, without the written permission of the President or Vice-President. On receipt of application for permission to put up such structure, specifying the situation, size and other particulars, licenses will be issued by the President or Vice-President if they see no objection thereto on such conditions as they may think necessary to provide for the public convenience and safety on payment of the following fees.

	Rs.	a.	p.	
For a marriage pendal	1	0	0	
For other pendals or structures	0	8	0	
For temporary projection in front of buildings	0	1	0	per sq. ft. per year.

2. No pendal shall occupy more than one-third of the breadth of the road.

3. No pendal shall ordinarily be allowed to stand for more than fifteen days. An extension of time may be granted on payment of half of the original fee but not so as to exceed a month from the commencement.

(*a*) If the expiration of time allowed in the license, or period granted in extension thereto on special application the person that put the structure does not remove it, the President or Vice-President shall issue a notice to the defaulter for its removal within such time as may be fixed by them in each case; at the end of which time they may have it removed and the cost of such removal shall be recoverable from the defaulter as a municipal demand.

Any person who commits any breach of any of the above Bye-laws shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to Rs. 5 for the first offence and Rs. 10 for each subsequent offences.

RE-ERECTION OF PENDALS ON VACANT LANDS WITHIN THE MUNICIPAL LIMITS FOR DRAMAS DURING NIGHTS.

4. License for the erection of pandals for dramas may be given by the President or Vice-President in writing on receipt of application under the following conditions, after charging Rs. 5 as license fees:—

(1) The structure be not less than 12 feet high at every point.

(2) That doorways each at least 7 feet high and 4 feet broad be provided at intervals of not more than 20 feet along the sides of the structure, so that no portion of a side exceeding 20 feet may be left without a door.

(3) That curtains and chicks may be employed to cover the doorways, but nothing of a nature to barr free egress.

(4) That no rotten cloth be used in construction of such structure.

(5) That cross beams or rafters of the roof of such structure shall not be tied together with rope or other combustible material.

(6) The globes, chandeliers, etc., in such structure shall be suspended by iron rods, not ropes.

(7) That such iron rods shall extend not less than four feet from the ceiling and shall not be draped with cloth.

(8) That all lights and chandeliers shall be at a distance not less than two feet from the side walls of such structure.

(9) That the persuit holder shall keep outside each such structure four large sized casks and ten chatties constantly filled with water.

(10) That no cooking shall be allowed within any such structure unless the cooking place be surrounded by a bamboo making six feet high plastered over with a thick coat of mud.

NOTE.—This Bye-law does not apply to pendals for dasara, moharam or other public purposes.

5. The license holder shall keep the permit at the site occupied and produced when required by the President or Vice-President, Sanitary Inspector or any Municipal Officer authorised by the President or Vice-President for inspection.

6. No license shall be granted unless the place intended for the purpose is suitable for that purpose to be carried on there without the likelihood of causing any danger or nuisance to the persons residing in or resorting to the neighbourhood.

7. The President or Vice-President shall have the power to suspend or withdraw a license granted for the erection and occupation of the place as a theatre whenever they deem necessary in the interests convenience and safety of the public generally or of the person inhabiting or resorting to the neighbourhood of the premises covered by such license or whenever the conditions of a license are not obeyed.

8. Every person who shall commit any breach of the foregoing bye-laws shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 100 on conviction before a magistrate.

BYE-LAWS REGARDING THE VACANT BUILDING SITES.

(1) It shall be competant for the President or Vice-President, to declare that any vacant land within the Municipal limits is fit for use as a building site and to call upon the owner or if the owner cannot be ascertained or found, the person in possession of the site or where any doubt or uncertainty exists as to the ownership or possession, by persons interested in the such sites, to erect and complete a building upon it within a period fixed by the President or Vice-President not exceeding six months provided, however, that in cases in which the Presidents or Vice-Presidents may deem fit and proper, they may issue a notice as aforesaid requiring site to be enclosed and conserved within a period of three months or such further period as may be allowed by the President or Vice-President.

PROCEDURE AFTER DEFAULT.

(2) When the notice issued under Sub-section (1) of Section 91A of the Municipal Regulation requiring the erection of a building is not complied with, or when the notice issued under Sub-section (1) of the Section A requiring the site to be enclosed and conserved, is not complied with, it shall be competent to the President or Vice-President, after the expiry of the period of time fixed in the notice, to enter upon and taka possession of the site free from all encumbrances created by the owner or any person claiming through him and to dispose of the same for building purposes either by public auction or otherwise. The owner or any person claiming through him shall be entitled to the payment of the price realized by the Municipality by the sale or disposal of the site less any charges incurred by the Municipality in taking possession and disposing of the site.

Resumption of vacant building sites and the disposal of the same by the Municipality.

(3) When the condition subject to which a building site is sold are not fulfilled, it shall be competent for the President or Vice-President to resume it with any building existing thereon after giving the owner of the site, or if the owner cannot be ascertained or found, the person in possession, such notice as the President or Vice-President may deem proper and to dispose of the same by public auction or otherwise for building purposes after giving notice of their intention to do so by a proclamation published in the official gazette not less than one month prior to the date fixed for the sale of such resumption, the site, with the building, if any thereon, shall vest in the President or Vice-President free from all encumbrances created by the owner or any person claiming through him shall be entitled to payment from the Municipality of the amount realized by the Municipality by the resumption and disposal of the property less any charges incurred in such resumption or disposal.

THE POWERS CONFERRED BY THESE BYE-LAWS SHALL BE EXERCISED BY THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT WITH THE APPROVAL OF GOVERNMENT AND ALSO OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL IN THIS BEHALF.

1. It shall be competent for the President or Vice-President with sanction of Government to dispose of the vacant building sites vested in the Municipal Council by public auction or otherwise on receipt of applications.

2. The President or Vice-President shall reserve to themselves the right of refusing any application without assigning any reason therefor.

3. No site shall be granted to any body who does not want the same for *bona-fide* purposes of building a house.

4. All sale shall be subject to confirmation of the Municipal Council.

5. The applicant within six months from the date of the grant of the site shall collect the building materials on the site and within one year shall complete the building.

6. If the applicant fails to complete the building within the time fixed, the site will be liable to be resumed, the purchaser forfeiting all claim for compensation.

7. The buildings are to be substantial structures with a presentable frontage and necessary arrangements made for conservancy purposes in the rear as per bye-law No. 7.

8. No transfer of any site will become valid unless and until it has been sanctioned and recognized by the President or Vice-President for controlling the unwieldy traffic.

(SECTION 48 V.)

1. The President or Vice-President may from time to time prohibit the use of any road, street, or lane for any particular purposes and any person infringing that prohibition shall on conviction be liable to a fine, not exceeding Rs. 50 for the first and Rs. 100 for each subsequent offence.

2. No person shall bring and store for sale within the Municipal limits any timber or firewood without a license to be granted by the President or Vice-President specifying the place and conditions of storing or otherwise disposing of the same.

Any person infringing this bye-law shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

3. No cart or other vehicle entering the Municipal limits with passengers or laden with commodities of any description or character, for sale or otherwise shall be allowed to stand so as to cause obstruction to general traffic in the crowded thoroughfares and streets of the Municipality beyond the time necessary or ordinarily required for unloading or otherwise, after which the cart or carts must either proceed to their destination or to one of the public or private bandy stands.

(*a*) The owners and other person in charge of other such cart or carts as shall be found standing in the public roads or thoroughfares contrary to this bye-law, shall on conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 5 for the first and Rs. 10 for every subsequent offence.

4. All carts loaded with fuel, straw or bamboos shall not be allowed to stop on the public roads or streets other than in places set apart by the Municipality for the purpose. Breach of this bye-law will subject the cart driver to a penalty before a Magistrate, not exceeding annas 4 for each offence.

5. All carts and conveyances shall be compelled to keep to their left side of the road to enable carriages to meet and pass on the right side.

Any one who infringing this bye-law will, on conviction before a Magistrate be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

1. *Other matters relating to Municipal Administration.*—Whoever without the permission in writing of the President or Vice-President destroys any tree, plucks any fruit or flower in any Municipal garden, road or other property or whoever cuts or roots up grass so as to damage the sides or embankment of any Municipal road, or whoever makes a public thoroughfare or any Municipal garden or property not intended for such a purpose will on conviction before a Magistrate be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

2. Horses shall not be trained or broken in on the public streets. No furious riding is allowed thereon. Anyone infringing this bye-law will, on conviction before a Magistrate be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

3. Any occupier or owner of a house neglecting to enclose his compound yard with a wall or fence of such material as may be approved of by the President or

Vice-President or neglecting to repair any fallen wall or gate pillar, or to cope the compound wall within one month after has been served on him, shall, on conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

4. Any owner of a piece of vacant land who fails to enclose the same with a compound wall or fence of such material as the President or Vice-President may approve of within one month after the notice has been served on him, shall, on conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

5. Any person who vends or hawks meat, of any kind of fish in the streets of the town of Tirthahalli shall on conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

6. Whoever chops firewood on any public street or road or stocks or works building or other materials so as to damage the street or road or so as to cause obstruction danger, inconvenience to the public, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate be punished with a fine which may extend to Rs. 20.

In the case of building materials firewood or things found on the public street or road the President may order its removal to the Municipal stores at the owner's risk. The goods so removed will be liable to confiscation in case the same is not taken back by the owner after paying initial charges of removal within a week.

7. No person shall fish with nets, rod or otherwise in any tank or reservoir, etc., within Municipal limits without a special license bearing the signature of the President or Vice-President. Any person contravening this order shall be liable to a penalty on conviction not exceeding Rs. 20 for each offence.

8. All vehicles of any description should have lighted lamps:—

(i) Whoever drives a vehicle of any description on any road within Municipal limits between the hours of 7 P.M., and 4 A.M., without having a lighted lantern affixed to each side of such vehicle, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 5 provided that heavy goods carts, proceeding at a walking-pace may be provided with one lighted lantern to be hung from the centre of the cart.

(ii) Whoever drives any goods carts drawn by bullocks within Municipal limits shall proceed with a walking-pace and the bullocks shall be bridled with rope of sufficient strength to admit of the driver having perfect control over them, any breach of these directions shall render the offender liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5.

(iii) Whoever lets cows, bullocks, asses, goats and tatus, etc., astray in public road without having a perfect control over them be punished with a fine not exceeding Rs. 5.

(iv) Whoever rides any bicycle, motar bicycle or motar car on the public road without a bell or horn or without proper lights between the hours of 7 P.M., and 4 A.M., shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

(v) All bicycles, motar bicycles, motar cars shall run, within the limits of the Municipality at the rates of not exceeding seven miles. Breach of this direction shall render the offender liable to a fine which may extend to Rs. 20.

9. Whoever lets off fireworks or engages in any game in such a manner as to cause or likely cause danger to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood or risk of injury to property shall be punished with fine which may extend to Rs. 20.

10. Any person, who affixes any posting bill, playcard or other paper or means of advertisement against or upon any Government or Municipal building wall, board, fence or pole without consent of the officer in charge of or who without such consent as before said writes upon soils, defaces or makes any such building wall, board, fence or pole with chalk or paint or in any other way, whatsoever, shall be punished with fine which may extend to Rs. 20.

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1. The following draft bye-laws are framed by the Thirthahalli Municipal Council under section 48 of the Municipal Regulation of 1906, and are published for the information of the Public.

2. Any resident within the area of the Thirthahalli Municipality, who has any objection or suggestion with respect to the draft bye-laws, should communicate

the President, Thirthahalli Municipality within one month from the date of Notification.

BYE-LAWS UNDER SECTION 48 (I) (K) OF THE MYSORE MUNICIPAL REGULATION 1906.

Octroi.

1. The local limits for collecting duty shall be municipal limits.

2. No articles liable to Octroi duty shall be brought within those limits except by one of the roads discribed in the schedule here to annexed.

3. All persons bringing into or receiving from beyond the Octroi limits of the town any such article, shall exhibit the same at the Octroi katte or station to allow of its being duly inspected by the Octroi staff.

4. The Octroi posts at which such inspection will be carried out shall be the kattes on the roads described in schedule 1, the central katte and the municipal office. Every person bringing dutiable articles within the town shall report the fact at the 1st katte he passes or to the nearest katte.

5. A table showing the Octroi duty leviable on various articles shall be exhibited at every one of the kattes and at the municipal office in a conspicuous place thereof.

6. When the goods are brought in the kattey they may be unloaded or weighed or counted by the officer in charge of the Octroi collection. After the ascertainment of the amount of Octroi payable on the goods, the importer shall either pay the amount due and receive a permit for the removal of goods or shall deposit the same, in the Bonded warehouse. When the duty is paid as above, a permit shall be granted by the officer in charge of Octroi collection for the removal of the goods showing the quantity or weight of goods, the amount paid in respect thereof and the date of payment. In case the importer wishes to re-export the goods at once he shall do so only after obtaining an export pass paying one anna as Rahadari fees and subjecting the goods to the escort of an Octroi subordinate. A demurrage fees of 3 pies per maund per day shall be charged on the goods deposited in the Bonded warehouse after the expiry of the 3rd day or part thereof.

7. If the importer satisfies the manager that the goods are not to be consumed in the town, but exported he will be furnished, after receiving a fee of one anna as Rahadari fees, with a free permit which will be handed over by the party to the kolkar at the katte on the road by which the goods leave the town limits.

8. For the purpose of appraising the value of goods, when the duty is assessed on the value of the same, the importer may be called upon to produce the original invoice of the goods for the inspection of the katte karkoon or other municipal officer, or councillor, should he fail to produce the same the value of the goods or when the value of the same is unduly low the same shall be assessed by the said functionary at the current market rates and duty levied accordingly.

9. Bonded warehouse :—

It shall be competent for the municipal council to provide a bonded ware-house for all or any kind of Octroiable goods and regulate its working by rules.

The Bonded warehouse shall be in charge of Octroi manager.

10. If the consignee fails to take delivery of the dutiable articles deposited in the Bonded warehouse after payment of the duty and the demurrage in full within 3 months from the date of receipt of the articles in the bonded warehouse, The President or Vice-President after due publication calling upon the consignee or any other lawful claimant to take delivery of the goods within 7 days from the date of issue of the notice, shall auction the articles and appropriate the proceeds towards municipal dues after deducting all expenses for the sale and publication if the consignee or any lawful claimant does not claim the goods within the prescribed time.

REFUNDS.

11. *Refunds.*—Refunds of Octroi duty shall not be granted unless in the case of goods which are exported within 3 months of the date of their importation Refunds shall not be given if the sum be less than one Rupee.

12. Any person claiming refund of the duty shall produce the goods in respect of which refund duty is claimed together with the receipt and permit furnished to him under bye-law 6. He shall also produce an application in triplicate mentioning the circumstances that necessitated the exportation of the goods and giving such particulars as will be prescribed in this behalf by the President.

13. The officer in charge of Octroi Katte, on being satisfied as to the identity of the goods produced with those for which receipt had been granted and the validity of the claim, shall endorse the three copies of the application with an export pass and keeping one copy in the office shall deliver other copy.

14. All goods exported under such pass shall be produced by the exporter together with the duplicate pass at the Octroi station of exit.

15. The Octroi subordinate in charge of Octroi station of exit will satisfy himself that the goods produced as being covered by the duplicate pass correspond with the entries in the pass presented with them.

16. If the goods are being exported otherwise than by rail and if the consignment appears to be duly covered by the pass, he shall retain the duplicate pass and return the triplicate pass to the exporter or his agent the endorsement of the particulars specified in such form as may be prescribed by the President otherwise, he shall retain both the duplicate and triplicate pass and shall report the circumstances forthwith for the orders of his immediate superior. If the goods are being exported under refund pass he shall in either case allow the consignment to proceed.

17. If the goods are for export by rail, the Octroi officer in charge of the station exit, shall retain the triplicate pass, pending production of a railway receipt for the goods covered by the pass. Upon production of the railway receipt if after due enquiry, the said Octroi subordinate is satisfied that the goods produced are covered by the pass, and also by the railway receipt in question, he will then endorse on the duplicate and triplicate pass respectively, the number and date of railway receipt and will return the triplicate copy to the person in charge of the goods, but he will retain the duplicate pass subject to disposal in the prescribed course of business.

18. In all cases in which refund is claimed, the triplicate pass duly endorsed as provided by bye-law 15 and 16 respectively must be produced at the Octroi Katte and the officer in charge of Octroi Katte is satisfied that a refund of octroi duty covered by such pass is duly payable, he shall, if the amount so payble does not exceed Rs. 2, forthwith pay the same to the person presenting the triplicate pass. If the amount to be refunded exceeds Rs. 2 or if the officer in charge of Octroi Katte sees any cause to refuse payment of any sum claimed, the claim shall be forwarded for the orders of the President or Vice-President. No refund of the amount will be paid on imported goods shall be made in cases where the bulk has been broken or changed hands.

GENERAL.

19. Importers of dutiable articles shall if called upon by requisition in writing signed by the President or Vice-President within one year of import, account for the articles received by them by producing either a permit or receipt obtained in token of payment of octroi duty or an export pass in proof of having exported the whole or the part of articles so received or otherwise.

Any breach of this bye-law will render the importer liable to punishment with a fine extending to ten times the value of Octroi duty on such goods or Rs. 25 whichever may be greater and the payment of Octroi duty on the article unaccounted for. Any person importing or exporting dutiable articles who infringes bye-laws 3, 4, 6, 7 and 13 shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

Name of authorized roads	Octroi Kattes
Augumbi Road	Suralibalebylu Katte.
Ananthpur Road	Edchalli Katte.
Shimoga Road	Shimoga Road Katte.
Koppa Road	Kuruvalli Katte.

No. 2 DUTIABLE ARTICLES.

Names of articles	Rate Rs.	a.	p.
Cocoanut each	0	0	1
Betel leaves for one bundle	0	0	1
Sheep each	0	1	6
Tobacco per maund	1	0	0
Sugar per maund	0	4	0
Jaggory per maund	0	2	0
Dry cocoanut per maund	0	8	0
Kerosene oil per tin	0	2	0
Cloth per rupee	0	0	3

BYE-LAWS FRAMED BY THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, THIRTHAHALLI, FOR THE REGULATION AND INSPECTION OF SLAUGHTER HOUSE UNDER SECTION 48 (*a*) OF THE MUNICIPAL REGULATION, VII OF 1908.

1. The slaughter-house near the market in Menakeri shall be used only for the slaughtering of sheep and goats and any other slaughter-house to be built or licensed by the Municipality shall be used only for slaughtering other cattle. No place other than those mentioned above shall be used as a slaughter-house.

2. Butchers and others shall have access to the slaughterhouses for the purposes of slaughtering animals for sale or private consumption on condition hereunder specified.

Only licensed men will be allowed in the slaughter-house for the purpose of dressing the meat. These persons will be provided with a badge once a year by the Municipal Board. No fee will be levied therefore for the present. A list of such licensed men will be hung up at the slaughter-houses and a copy maintained in the Municipal Office.

3. Every person desirous of making use of slaughter-house shall pay the prescribed fees before entering it.

4. Animals shall be slaughtered only in the allotted space in the slaughter-house and no other.

5. No animals shall be slaughtered in the slaughter-house except at the notified time between 7 A.M. to 10 A.M. 2 P.M., to 5 P.M.

6. None, but the Municipal officers and members of the Municipal Board and those provided for in Rule 21 and those engaged in the slaughter of animals shall have access to the slaughter-house.

7. No animal that is or is suspected to be with young shall be slaughtered in the slaughterhouse.

8. Every carcass which upon examination is found to be diseased, shall be seized and destroyed in such a manner as to render it unfit for human consumption provided that the skin of the carcass not showing signs of an infections or contagious disease shall remain the property of the owner.

9. All meet and offal, which upon such examination are found to be diseased or considered unfit for human consumption shall be seized and destroyed.

10. No person shall blow by means of insufflation the carcass of animals slaughtered for human consumption.

11. The skins, entrails and offal of slaughtered animals which have not been seized for destruction shall be collected in the slaughter-house, there to be washed and cleaned before their removal.

12. All refuse or offal rejected by the owners of slaughtered animals shall be deposited by them or their assistants in the receptacle provided for the purpose.

13. The soiled contents of the entrails shall not be washed into the sewer, but shall be removed by the owners of the animals or their assistants and deposited in the receptacle provided for the purpose.

14. All skins, fat and offal shall be removed within twelve hours of the slaughtering of the animal; if not all skins, offal, fat, entrails, etc., left at the slaughter-houses shall be considered as refuse and shall become the property of the municipal

Board and be disposed as the Vice-President or the District Sanitary Officer may direct.

15. No person shall sell or store meat, skin or offal on the premises of the slaughter-house.

16. No person suffering from leprosy, sores or other disease of the skin shall enter the slaughter house.

17. No dogs shall be admited into the Municipal slaughterhouses. Every dog found there shall be made over to the Police to be dealt with as a stray dog.

18. No person shall make a noise, fight or quarrel or use insulting or obscene language in the slaughterhouses. Persons contravening this bye-law may be summarily ejected.

19. No person shall be permitted to perform the duties of a Khaji Mohalla or Rabbi in the slaughterhouses except with the written permission of the Vice-President.

20. The fee payable for the slaughtering of each animal in the slaughterhouse shall be as detailed in the following schedule :—

SCHEDULE.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Sheep	0	1	0
Goats.	0	1	0
Kids	0	1	0

21. The District Sanitary Officer, the Sanitary Inspector, Sanitay Mestri or any officer of the Municipal Board empowered by the first named officer shall have free access to the slaughter houses at any time on any day.

22. The District Sanitary Officer or any officer authorized by him have the power to prohibit the slaughter of any animal he thinks unfit for human consumption or confiscate any carcass or any part of the carcass the consumption of which in his opinion may be injurious to health. In these cases, the opinion of the District Sanitary Officer shall be final.

23. No dung or other heaps of rubbish shall be permitted in or near the slaughterhouses.

24. The slaughter shall be so used as not to damage the internal surface of the walls or any part of the floor or pavement so as to cause absorption of any blood, liquid, refuse or filth or any other offensive or noxious matter which may be spilt or splashed, deposited or brought into contact with the same and the cost of repairs due to such damage shall be borne by the person doing it.

25. A breach of any of the above bye-laws shall render the offender liable on conviction before a Magistrate to the penalty of a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

H. C. SUBBA RAO,
President, Tirthahalli Municipality.

CHITALDRUG MUNICIPALITY.

Addenda Notification dated 27th April 1923.

In the notification of the Chitaldrug Town Municipality, dated 14th April 1923 and published in page 164 of Part II-A. of *Mysore Gazette*, dated 26th April 1923.

Please read "Incoming or Through traffic" instead of "Incoming traffic" in 3rd column of Schedule A of the Notification.

B. RANGA RAO,
President.

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

Notification dated 16th April 1923.

It is hereby notified for the information of the public that the right of collecting tolls on the Salem-Bellary provincial road near the village of Thammenahalli in the Molakalmuru Taluk for the year 1923-24 will be sold on the 30th May 1923 in the office of the Amildar, Molakalmuru Taluk.

For further particulars, see detailed Notification of the sale printed on pages 161—163, Part II-A of *Mysore Gazette*, dated 26th April 1923.

M. ISMAIL SHARIFF,
For *Deputy Commissioner.*